

## MOOSE TO INDORSE ANTI-BARNES MEN

Oyster Bay Council Plans to Support Independent Republicans.

NO TICKET IF OLD PARTY CHOOSES WELL

Robinson, Bird, Davenport Among Those Who Confer with Colonel on New Programme.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Oyster Bay, May 28.—If the Republicans eliminate William Barnes and nominate men this fall who do not bear his brand the Progressives will indorse them.

They will support Harvey D. Hinman, of Binghamton, former State Senator and author of the Hinman-Greene direct primaries bill, which failed of passage in the special session of 1910, if he is nominated for Governor, or any anti-Barnes man of the same type. But if Barnes and his followers succeed in nominating men of the Barnes type the Progressives will put a full ticket in the field.

This programme of the Progressives in New York State was decided, at a long conference to-night between five state Progressive leaders and Colonel Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill.

The five are: Theodore Douglas Robinson, chairman of the New York State Progressive Committee; Chauncey J. Hamlin, Progressive leader of Buffalo; Francis W. Bird, chairman of the New York County Progressive committee; Judge Hanson and ex-Senator Frederick M. Davenport.

It was said to-night that this programme is typical of that planned for other states next fall.

Many see in it a sign of an out-and-out amalgamation of the Republican and Progressive parties in 1916. It was learned that all that stands now between an amalgamation of the Republicans and Progressives in this state is Ross Barnes, with reactionaries of the same type.

The programme to indorse anti-Barnes men was practically decided upon to-day after Colonel Roosevelt told the Progressive leaders who urged him to run for Governor that he would not run for any office this fall.

The Progressive leaders here realized that with District Attorney Whitman or Harvey D. Hinman running for Governor on the Republican ticket, the Republicans would have a walk-in unless Colonel Roosevelt himself entered the race. They were hoping against hope that the colonel would reconsider his determination not to run.

To newspaper men Colonel Roosevelt, when asked if his call had requested him to run for Governor, said:

"As a matter of fact, they have not asked me yet, but if they do I will not tell you."

The proposed programme of the Progressives in this state this fall is a defeat of the pet idea of George W. Perkins, who early this year issued a flat to Progressives against combinations with other parties on candidates. One of the members of to-night's conference, Frederick Davenport, at that time wrote an open letter to Mr. Perkins declaring Progressives should unite with Republicans or members of other parties if by doing so they could elect a man whose principles were progressive.

Mr. Perkins and Frank A. Munsey motored out to Sagamore Hill and had a long conference with the colonel earlier in the day. None at to-night's conference would discuss this meeting.

A dozen other callers were at Sagamore Hill to-day. Colonel Roosevelt said they had requested that their names be not used.

Colonel Roosevelt, asked if he would give an interview airing his views on the Wilson administration's policies before he sailed on Saturday, said he might be able to do so to-morrow.

"It will depend upon cutting down the number of people who to-morrow will try to tell troubles to the policeman."

And the colonel laughed.

Colonel Roosevelt was asked if he had received the letter written him by Francis Escovar, the Colombian Consul General.

"I have," said the colonel. But when he was asked for a reply to the charges he said, "I have something more serious to think about."

In the letter which the Colombian Consul General wrote to the colonel he said, in part:

"While you were the executive power at Washington you sent to the Congress of the United States a message dealing with Colombia, in which were made such misstatements that I felt called upon to refute them."

"In the year 1911 you published in 'The Outlook' a cowardly tirade against Colombia and the Colombian people full of false statements. Last month, when you emerged from the Brazilian jungle, your first outburst, as of relief, was the charge of 'blackmail' hurled again at Colombia. It is plain, therefore, that abuse of Colombia has become an obsession of your mind."

Friend of District Attorney Whitman, who have talked to Colonel Roosevelt this week, say he has expressed the utmost interest in the District Attorney's candidacy for Governor. They have been led to believe that after his return from Spain he might come out in favor of Mr. Whitman.

It is understood to be a part of the Whitman programme to name former State Senator Harvey D. Hinman for the United States Senate on the Whitman ticket. The element in the Republican organization which favors the Whitman-Hinman combination is the one that has been consistently opposed to the leadership of Barnes.

## SUES TO FORECLOSE

Insurance Co. Would Recover Loan Made on Dahlgren's House

The Mutual Life Insurance Company began a suit yesterday against Eric B. Dahlgren and Mrs. Lucy Drexel Dahlgren to foreclose a mortgage on the property at Madison av. and 68th st., occupied by the two before they were divorced, a year ago.

Mr. Dahlgren is a broker and the son of the late Admiral Dahlgren. His former wife is a member of the Drexel family, of Philadelphia. She is now living abroad with her children.

The mortgage was for \$30,000, on which \$25,000 has been paid. More money was due March 16, 1908. An extension was granted to March 17 last. As no payment was made, the mortgagee seeks to collect the remaining \$5,000.

## PROMINENT REPUBLICANS IN CONFERENCE.



## CONVENTION PLAN FOR REPUBLICANS

Continued from page 1

The spirit of the direct primary law is that it provides a veto power on the acts of some body. The law was conceived in hypocrisy and born in ignorance. Somebody somewhere is going to make up a state ticket. I don't know who he is or where he will be when he does it. But I want to be on that ticket."

Frederick C. Tanner, leader of the 25th Assembly District and one of the managers of District Attorney Whitman's campaign for the nomination for Governor, offered a resolution that it was the sense of the meeting that an unofficial convention be held to do "only" three things—act on the recommendations of the National Committee, adopt a platform, and recommend candidates for delegates at large to the constitutional convention.

William M. Ivins moved to amend by striking out the word "only" and adding: "and to perform such other duties as it may see fit."

As this opened the door for the recommendation of candidates for administrative offices those opposed to that got busy and Herbert Parsons offered an amendment to the Ivins amendment—"but it is the sense of this meeting that such convention shall not recommend a candidate for any other office except that of delegate to the constitutional convention."

Senator Root, who was roundly applauded as he took the platform, opened with a eulogy of Mr. Hedges.

"Nothing would give me greater happiness," he said, "than to do what I tried to do in 1912—make him Governor of New York."

"Let me express my satisfaction over the political prospects of the Republican party," continued the Senator. "The cheerful prospect before us has come the right way."

"Way Back to Power."

"The thing that I have been firm for is that above all the din, the noise, the misrepresentation, the false doctrine and the delusive promises, the Republican party should continue to deserve the support of the people of the country. I believe that the people of New York State have gradually come to realize they will get more effective government by putting the Republican party back in power."

Declaring that there were faults in the direct primary law, Senator Root said that none the less it was a law and that it could not have got on the statute books without having for its principle a substantial support of the people of the state.

## Bows to Primary Law.

"Overriding all questions of expediency," he said, "we must with good faith and loyalty accept and apply the law. It was the outcome of a strong popular feeling that we wanted to get away from the old political methods."

As for the candidates for delegates to the constitutional convention, Senator Root said they should be the ablest men in the party along constructive lines. Such men might not be known to all the voters of the state.

"Therefore," he continued, "it would be well to have a convention to recommend such men, as they would not be willing to go around with petitions to



HERBERT PARSONS



WM. BARNES JR.

nominate themselves. Then there must be a thrashing out of the principles for which the Republicans are going to stand in the Constitutional Convention. If this is not done how will the voter know how to vote on constitutional delegates?"

When it came to candidates for Governor and United States Senator Mr. Root said they should not be recommended by the convention. If they were they might meet the fate of "the fly at fly-swallowing time."

"The candidates for minor state offices," the Senator added, "afford a more difficult question, in my mind. I confess it is hard to see a way. Their distribution depends largely on geographical considerations, and it is hard to see how we are to have a good ticket."

"I think it would be a good thing to have a convention for the three things mentioned in the Tanner resolution and leave it to the convention in the light of what we might know then to say whether we should consider minor offices or not."

## The Convention Call.

The call, as issued by the state committee, reads in part as follows:

"The Republican voters, and all other voters of the State of New York, without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and indorse its policies, and are not enrolled in any other party, are hereby requested to send delegates and alternate delegates to a state convention to be held at Convention Hall, at Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, August 18, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the following purposes:

First—To consider the resolution adopted by the Republican National Committee on the 17th day of December, 1912, providing for a new basis of representation in Republican national conventions, which resolution will be void unless ratified by a sufficient number of Republican state conventions held in the year 1914.

Second—To recommend to the enrolled Republican electorate of the state, for

nomination on primary day, September 28, 1914, fifteen candidates for delegates at-large to the constitutional convention.

Third—To transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

It is not the purpose of the state committee, however, in calling this convention, that it should recommend candidates for administrative state offices, associate judge of the Court of Appeals or United States Senator, to be voted for at the official primary election.

Delegates and alternate delegates to this convention shall be elected in the following manner:

On or before the 15th day of July, 1914, each county committee shall assemble and issue a call for primaries to be held in such a county on Thursday, August 6.

Delegates and alternate delegates to such convention may be chosen either by direct vote on such primary day, or by assembly district conventions, as the respective county committees may determine.

The basis of representation to such assembly district conventions, if called, shall be determined by each county committee respectively.

Although a drafting of a platform is not mentioned in the call, that is taken for granted.

When Colonel Gleason, secretary of the state committee, presented the first draft of the convention call it did not limit those asked to send delegates to the convention by the phrase "and are not enrolled in any other party" in the first paragraph.

It was thought by some that the broad invitation was meant to include the Progressives, who might desire to return to the fold. Explanation was made, however, that this was the language used for years in the calls before the days of the official primaries and official conventions.

Abraham Gruber raised the point that the language gave the leaders of other parties the chance to pack the Republican convention primaries, which, of course, must be unofficial. The phrase



JOB E. HEDGES



WM. BARNES JR.

excluding enrolled members of other parties was then added.

Under the basis of representation established by the state committee in 1912 and continued ever since, the convention will consist of 616 delegates, apportioned among the Assembly districts according to the vote cast for the Republican candidate for President in 1912.

## To Be Small Convention.

It will be one of the smallest conventions in years. Chairman Barnes explained a plan for getting 2,000 sustaining members of the state committee, each to contribute \$10 a year.

"If we can put this committee on a self-supporting basis," he said, "we shall have made a great advance. It will save us from going around to individuals for large contributions. Although I have never taken a contribution with any understanding that something should be done in return, there is danger of being misunderstood. We want to arrange for a sure income every year."

It was announced that not only had the debt of the committee been cleared off, but there was about \$80 in the bank.

Under the new direct primary law there are to be only two official committees, the state committee and the county committee. The state committee, however, passed a rule for the forming of unofficial committees for the smaller political subdivisions, to be made up of two members of the county committee from each Assembly district. These committees were empowered to fill vacancies in the nominations, no provision for which is made in the law.

Senator Elton R. Brown, of Watertown, argued not only for a state convention to recommend candidates for all offices, but also unofficial conventions to recommend candidates in the smaller subdivisions.

William D. Guthrie said that there was no power on earth that could tie the hands of a state convention and limit it to its consideration of candidates. Chairman Barnes acknowledged that to be true.

By resolution of Henry L. Stimson Senator Root was requested to appoint a committee of twenty-five to draft a platform "which shall set forth the attitude of the party on the matter of constitutional amendments, which platform shall be submitted to the unofficial state convention."

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, of the Women's Political Union, was permitted to take the platform long enough to express her approval of a convention.

## TIGER GIVEN MORE DIGS BY DEMOCRATS

Anti-Tammany Name Dropped, but Jeffersonian Alliance Still Seeks Uplift.

The uplift element in the Democratic party which last fall called itself the Anti-Tammany Jeffersonian Alliance became last night the Jeffersonian Alliance. The new name was adopted at a meeting of the Central City Committee of the Democratic Party in New York, held at the McAlpin Hotel. Bert Hanson, chairman of the committee, presided.

Although the anti-Tammany section of the name was dropped the sentiments of the organization and the emblem—a rooster—remained the same. A platform and declaration of intentions strongly anti-Tammany, were adopted. Thomas C. Whitlock and Alexander S. Drescher, of Brooklyn, suggested amendments to the platform, eliminating some of the epithets applied to Tammany and announcing whether the alliance was to abide by the results of the primaries or

## What are you getting for your money?

The main thing to consider at the moment is, not what rent you are paying, but what are you getting in return?

Of course, the rent is an important consideration, but don't forget that the proof of the pudding is in the eating and not in the price you pay for it.

Equitable rents are reasonable—but plus Equitable location, advantages and facilities, Equitable rents are more than reasonable—they are a bargain in the truest sense.

Rents now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

## Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

put an independent ticket in the field if Tammany men won.

Both amendments were lost. The sentiment of the gathering seemed to be that the purpose of the alliance was to work within the Democratic party for reform and when every effort from within had proved unavailing to put an independent ticket in the field.

Reformation in the Democratic party and opposition to Tammany Hall are the dominant notes in the platform. Such other reforms, as the short ballot, efficient primary and election laws, political home rule and borough autonomy, as the organization favors, are subordinated in the platform to the declaration of war against Tammany.

## MAJOR THINKS HE FIRED AT LAWSON

But State Troops Commander Denies Unionist Bore Flag of Truce.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Denver, May 23.—Major Patrick J. Hamrock, who commanded the National Guard at the battle of Ludlow on April 30, admitted this afternoon, while testifying as a witness at the court martial of Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt, that he probably fired two shots at John R. Lawson, member of the International Board of the United Mine Workers of America, when Lawson drove an automobile to the vicinity of the tent colony during the battle.

Lawson had testified earlier in the day that he was trying to enter the tent colony to rescue women and children and that soldiers had poured a hail of explosive bullets around his machine, although he had displayed a flag of truce.

"Did you not know any better than to fire upon a flag of truce?" Major Williams, of the court, asked Major Hamrock, and the latter replied:

"I did not see any flag of truce, and do not believe there was any on Lawson's machine."

Hamrock was preceded on the witness stand by Mrs. Alma V. Lafferty, formerly state representative, Mrs. Lafferty, as an officer of the Women's Peace Association, had reported to Governor Ammons that the members of the national guard were murderers and had killed Louis Tikas, James Pyle and Tony Rubino while they were prisoners of war.

## EXCLUSION OF ULSTER DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE

Maps of Southern and Western Portions of Province Being Prepared.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, May 23.—The Chief Secretary for Ireland is making a fresh investigation into the possible boundaries of that part of Ulster which may be excluded from the operations of the Home Rule act. It was at first the intention of the government to deal with the counties as integral units, but that brought into prominence the impossibility of treating in this way those counties, such as Tyrone and Fermanagh, where there is a very even balance of Unionists and Home Rulers.

Maps are therefore being made with the object of defining not by county boundaries but by religious census those parts of counties which might be excluded under the amending bill. This will not satisfy the Ulster party, for it is becoming increasingly clear that they will insist on their demand for the exclusion of the whole province, as they consider it impossible to cut it up into fractions on any principle which would not inflict great hardship on the Protestant communities.

For British Exhibits at Fair.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, May 23.—The British government having refused participation in the San Francisco fair all efforts will now be turned to endeavoring to attract independent exhibitors. With this end in view, W. A. M. Goode is to be sent by an influential British committee to San Francisco to confer with the exposition authorities. He sails Saturday on the Aquitania.

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## "INSANE," VERDICT ON BOY MURDERER

Jean Gianini, Who Killed Lida Beecher, Goes to Matteawan.

"I'M A LUCKY KID," SAYS BOASTFUL BOY

Offered to Bet Sheriff He'd Go to Electric Chair Like Gunmen.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Herkimer, N. Y., May 28.—Jean Gianini, the sixteen-year-old boy accused of the murder of his school teacher, Lida Beecher, was acquitted here to-day on the ground of criminal imbecility.

The jury reached its verdict shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, after having been out since 5:30 o'clock last evening. Judge Devendorf sentenced the defendant to the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane. He will be taken there next Monday.

"If a kid told me that he was going to kill a teacher the way I did and wanted to know what I thought of it I'd tell him not to do it because his old man might not have as much money to get him off as my old man did."

Fleeing with nicotine stained fingers the ash from his cigarette in Chester Gillette's cell at the Herkimer jail this afternoon, Jean Gianini, just out of the shadow of the electric chair, thus addressed a Tribune representative. It was Gianini's first interview, but he was entirely self-possessed.

"Glad to see you," he said. "Hello, Stitts!" (this to the Sheriff). "Well, I guess I was a pretty lucky kid, wasn't I?"

"God! When they said 'Not guilty' it seemed just as if a knife was going right through my heart. I was so sure I was going to the chair that I offered to bet my last dollar with Hinman (a deputy) on it, but he wouldn't take it up."

"I don't know how in hell they did it," he continued. "I was sure I was going to the chair. But I'd have gone home, though. I told the sheriff I'd die like the gunmen, without being scared. Maybe you noticed I smiled when I came into the court room this afternoon. I wasn't afraid."

Herkimer County will remember this for a long time," continued Gianini. "After it was all over and I was back home in my cell I could hear them going along the street outside damning me and saying I ought to be hung. They didn't like it, did they?"

"Would you do it over again, Jean?" he was asked. The boy dropped his head for a moment. "No," he answered. "I wouldn't go through this again, teacher or no teacher. Guess I won't get a chance either. I had an awful time then in court."

"I gotta go down there where Thaw was. Where's Thaw now?"

When told that Thaw was in New Hampshire, he continued:

"Well, they say I'm lugs, crazy, ain't I? I wonder what they thought. I don't like to be called an imbecile, and I don't have to be tried again or go to the chair."

Jean asked how far Matteawan was from New York and when told by the Sheriff about an hour's ride, said: "That's all right. Dear little New York is good enough for me. I'll send you a card if I can, Sheriff."

## LEAPS OFF SPAN TO DEATH

Ernest Larus, a cook, of 66 South 8th st., Williamsburg, jumped from the south promenade of the Manhattan Bridge yesterday afternoon, and died after being picked up by two sailors off a passing yacht.

Larus was sixty-three years old, and formerly had been employed in some of the best continental hotels. He had been out of a job for some time. He left a note for his landlady, Mrs. Lina Diener, telling her that he regretted his inability to pay his rent for the week, and that she could make any disposition she wished of his effects.

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**"Cromwell English" Melchairs**

**COOL COMFORTABLE DRESSY**  
BUT NOT CONSPICUOUS

No Laundering Necessary as with some of the cheaper Summer Suits, which add so much to their cost before the Summer is over.

"Rain will neither spot nor wrinkle them"

Look for this Stamp on Cloth

Look for this Label on Coat

For Sale by Leading Clothiers, or Made to Measure by Your Tailor.



COLONEL ROOSEVELT PHOTOGRAPHED IN CAR ON WAY TO WASHINGTON.